

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX. No. 40

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—Cinderella—Blossoms and Travellers.

BOVARY THEATRE. Broadway—Golden Farmer—Tom and Jerry—Shirley Wonders of the World—Dutchman—Jack Sheppard.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street—The Serious Family—Toadals.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway—Two to One—The African and the Fairies—New Footman.

AMERICAN MUSEUM. Astor Place—Quintessence of the Drama—The Great Illusion—The Great Illusion—The Great Illusion.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. 339 Broadway—Buckley's Ethiopian Opera Troupe.

New York, Friday, February 16, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday forenoon. Her mails reached this city at a late hour last night. The debate in the British House of Commons on the occasion of the resignation of the Aberdeen Ministry created an intense sensation, and occupied the attention of the press to the exclusion of all other topics. We are, unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the hour at which we received our files, compelled to present an abbreviated account of it. The speech of Lord Derby, which is given in full on the first page, is severely handled by the Times, as in no wise befitting the solemn importance of the occasion. With respect to the action of Prussia, and the defeat of Austria in the Germanic Diet, the Times is silent. Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris, and the Duke of Cambridge had reached Dover. The details of the advances from the Crimea do not present any features of importance that were not given in our telegraphic summary, published yesterday.

By way of Charleston we have news from Havana to the 10th inst.—two days later. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the invasion of a filibustering force was regarded as certain. Arrests of prominent citizens were being made daily.

Our Washington despatch gives some curious and interesting intelligence respecting the movements and designs of the Cuban expeditionary force, to which we direct attention. We also publish some additional particulars respecting the late conspiracy in Havana, and the attempt to assassinate the Captain-General. The statements of the origin, progress, and actors in the plot, with the account of how it failed by the arrest of Pinto, are from a reliable source. The same writer remarks:—

"The reception of the Spanish Consul on board the United States steamer Princeton, at Key West, presents the singular spectacle of the whole dinner party rising while drinking the health of the Queen of Spain, and remaining seated during the drinking of that of President Pierce."

It is said that the President will veto the resolution authorizing the promotion of Major General Scott to the rank of brevet Lieutenant General, on the ground that it involves the formation of a staff of Lieutenant Colonels, a proceeding not contemplated by Congress. The resolution, however, will not be passed, in the event of a veto, in such a shape as to obviate this objection.

In the United States Senate yesterday a bill in increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court was passed by a vote of 30 to 16. A bill was introduced appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to Commodore Perry as compensation for his services in negotiating the treaty with Japan. Mr. Seward's bill regulating the carrying of passengers on board steamships and other vessels was read twice, and was being put upon its passage, when explanations were made respecting the views and wishes of Senator Plafin in regard to the measure, which led to its postponement. Mr. Fish is absent from his post, on a tour to the South for the benefit of his health, and it is very probable that he will not return before the expiration of the present session. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up. Mr. Douglas proposed as a substitute the Northern, Southern and Central routes, which was adopted—23 to 22—and the Senate adjourned. The debate will be resumed to-day.

The House yesterday, at an early hour, went into Committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill. Mr. Oida, chairman of the Committee on Post Office Affairs, offered an amendment appropriating \$650,000 for transporting the mail to Liverpool and back, and repealing the notice to terminate the extra compensation allowed the Collins steamers; also stipulating that the Collins company shall build a new steamer within two years from the passage of the act, and in default forfeit the allowance for the remainder of the term contracted for. This proposition elicited one of the most interesting debates of the session. We give a sketch of it under the proper head. It is believed that the amendment will be defeated.

In the New York Senate yesterday Mr. Spencer reported a resolution that no proceedings were necessary in relation to the suit against Trinity Church than those now provided by law. The debate upon this subject shows that there is a strong desire in certain quarters to get possession of the property now in possession of the church. A bill was reported allowing compensation to citizens of Rochester for damage sustained by the diversion of the waters of the Genesee river to the use of the Erie canal. These claims involve a large amount of money, and are called back to 1835. Our correspondent has furnished some facts in relation to this matter that will be found interesting and instructive. In the afternoon session of the Assembly the temperance bill was discussed. A motion was made to rescind, with instruction to report a bill prohibiting the drinking of liquor on the premises where purchased, and to restrict the sale of the article to quantities of not less than five gallons, but before taking the question an adjournment was carried. As the friends of the Maine law are determined to stand by their original production, it is hardly probable they will agree to any such material modification as that proposed.

By the bark Rover, Captain Baker, we received an interesting letter from our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, dated on the 14th instant, which we publish elsewhere. A Brazilian fleet, consisting of three war steamers and one brig, had sailed for Paraguay, under command of the Marquis de Oliva, to settle, as alleged, several questions of territorial differences with the government of Buenos Ayres. It is thought that the Brazilian government will send more ships, and endeavor to adjust the "balance of power" by an appeal to arms.

The officers of this metropolis will doubtless feel themselves upon the fact, announced by Mr. Street Commissioner Ebling, that an energetic effort is to be made to have the streets of the city cleaned and the lamps kept burning. Mayor Wood is determined to put a stop to importations of paupers and convicts from abroad—as will be seen by the report of a conversation between the Mayor and one of our merchants, given elsewhere—even should he be compelled to kick the vessels that convey them to these shores.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about five o'clock, in the store No. 78 Pearl street, from which it spread to the store No. 44 Water street. The fire was extinguished without destroying the buildings, yet the loss of property was very extensive; nearly 5,000 barrels of flour were consumed, together with

other property, amounting in all to upwards of \$60,000. A fireman by the name of Frederick Noe met with a wonderful escape of his life. He fell from a five story building, lodging on a skylight on the first floor, covered with snow; the latter no doubt saved his life, by breaking the force of the fall. Several other firemen were nearly suffocated by smoke. A report of the fire will be found elsewhere.

The Board of Aldermen got through a good deal of routine business last evening. A petition was received from residents of the eastern section of the city for a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, to Hunter's Point. The bankrupt Palace Association was exempted from the taxes of the year 1853, amounting to nearly five thousand dollars. A resolution was passed empowering the Mayor to examine the books and accounts of all persons holding office under the municipal government. The Council of the Corporation was directed to draft a law authorizing the Common Council to raise money by the issue of bonds for building the new City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. From a communication received it appears that the total sum appropriated for school purposes in this State, for the year 1855, is \$1,109,641 80, of which amount \$132,711 68 are allotted to the county of New York.

The cotton market was rather soft yesterday for inferior and middling grades, while good middling and fair qualities were rather active, and were quite steady. Dealers were anxiously awaiting the receipt of private letters by the Asia. Flour was rather easier for inferior and common grades, while choice and extra brands were without change. Provisions were unchanged. Prime white Michigan wheat sold at \$2 40. Corn was dull, with little offering. With the exception of some lots of provisions, naval stores and cotton, there was little produce engaged for shipment to England.

Cuba—Formidable Conspiracy—Starting Discoveries at Havana and Washington.

The startling intelligence which we published yesterday from Havana, is strengthened by the remarkable disclosures which we this day publish from Washington. Read the special despatch from our inside correspondent at the seat of government.

"Here, then, including our news from Havana and Washington, the following significant facts have come to light:—

First. The existence of an extensive revolutionary conspiracy in Cuba, involving not only some of the most wealthy and distinguished creoles, but many of the highest Spanish officials, and some entire detachments of the government troops.

Second. An extensive co-operative filibustering organization in the United States, comprehending large secret bodies of organized men, a treasury well supplied with money, steamers, sailing vessels, and arms and munitions of war.

Third. An intimate correspondence between the island conspirators and the filibusters at New York and New Orleans, with a view to an early combined movement for the overthrow of the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Fourth. A very important fact, if true—the connection of the Kinney expedition with this formidable conspiracy.

The surprising discoveries made through the vigilance of Gen. Concha, and the important arrests which he has made from among his most intimate officials and the most influential capitalists and planters of the island, are scarcely less remarkable than the cat-like cunning exhibited by Marcy, in worming out of Col. Kinney the material facts in connection with his Mosquito Coast Emigration Company. We must now conclude that this extensive Cuba liberating and filibustering combination is nipped in the bud. Whatever may be the sympathies of the Kitchen Cabinet, the administration now has no other alternative than to ferret out the filibusters and confiscate their machinery. Our neutrality laws, and the necessity of proving the good faith of the government to the civilized world, demand this; and Mr. Pierce, blind as he appears to have been up to this point, cannot fall now to perceive the necessity of a prompt, vigilant and rigid enforcement of our treaty obligations.

But here a significant inquiry or two is suggested. Our readers will remember that the Washington Union and the Boston Post were among the earliest and most earnest advocates of this Central American Kinney expedition. These two journals are well known to be the confidential organs of President Pierce, Cushing, Jeff. Davis, and the filibusters of the Kitchen Cabinet. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post is said to be the private secretary of the President. We are at least quite sure that even the New Hampshire Patriot (which also, we believe, was among the first to puff the philanthropic enterprise of Col. Kinney) is not more in the private confidence of the President than Mr. Greene, of the Boston organ. Now, then, we have to ask, was the course of these journals, as the fagmen of the Kinney expedition, the result of innocent benevolence and stupidity, or were these journals and the Kitchen Cabinet among the initiators of this declared buccannery adventure? If their conduct was the result of ignorant generosity, their simplicity, to say the least of it, renders them very ridiculous. If they acted from design—if their object was to thrust Marcy out of the Cabinet, by precipitating through unlawful and treacherous means, a rupture with Spain, they have been traitors to the constitution, the honor of the country, and the good faith of the American people.

Marcy is the victor, and Marcy should require Mr. Pierce, publicly, to confess, if he can, in behalf of the government and the country, his innocence of any connivance with his favorite newspaper organs, in recommending to public favor the Central American Kinney expedition. Supposing it to have been bona fide, as represented upon its face, it was still a lawless and perilous enterprise. The lands to be settled were derived from the Mosquito King; whose sovereignty we recognize to be precisely the same as that of Billy Bowlegs over Florida—no more. Nicaragua and Costa Rica claim the sovereignty of this Kinney purchase. They promptly declared they would resist, by arms, the proposed settlement. We have claimed, in all our diplomacy with England, the sovereignty of the said States over this Mosquito coast. Marcy has substantially, in his late letter, re-affirmed these facts. Taking the Kinney expedition, then, at its value upon its face, how was it that the intimate organs of the President and the Kitchen Cabinet so openly betrayed themselves in the outset to the advocacy of the scheme?

We shall answer this question at once. There are two powers in the administration—the regular Cabinet and the filibustering Kitchen Cabinet. Marcy controls the former—Cushing and Forney the latter. The foreign policy of Marcy is law and order, an "old fog" policy, but respectable and safe. The foreign policy

of the kitchen league is that of Kossuth, Carvajal, Count Boulton and Lopez—lawless, reckless and buccannery. The two powers conflict. The kitchen avoids Marcy, and Marcy despises and defies the kitchen. In this Kinney affair, however, we suspect that the kitchen aimed through the administration organs we have indicated, to commit the government in advance, to head off Marcy, and to compel the President to sacrifice him, as safer than hazarding a defection among his organs. Marcy has been too strong for them. He laughs them to scorn—he stamps his broad foot—they are dispersed down into the kitchen—his word is the law. It was so with the Ostend conspiracy—it is so with the Cuban filibusters and the Kinney expedition.

In this light Marcy is entitled, perhaps, to the everlasting gratitude of the country. Had he been crowded out of the Cabinet three months ago, we might have had this day a war with the combined powers of England, France and Spain, resulting from a filibustering descent upon Cuba, and the flexible imbecility of our feeble executive. We feel most sensibly the pressure of the siege of Sebastopol; but the bloody horrors and manifold sufferings which would follow the total suspension of our commerce, the blockade of our ports, and a worldwide war, no human imagination can conceive. We may have escaped it, and we have escaped it, from all the lights before us, from the obstinate "old fog" principles of Marcy, and his fixed and successful resolution to whip out the kitchen.

We presume that this last and largest Cuban conspiracy is blown up—that the administration will issue its pronouncement, and adopt active measures to break up the camps of the filibusters. We have had some vague rumors that a part of the invading forces had sailed. If so, and should they attempt to land in Cuba, they may expect the fate of the unhappy Lopez and his unfortunate followers. Meantime, we fear there will be lamentable work with the misguided conspirators and some innocent people in Cuba—executions, confiscations, life-long imprisonments and the most rigid Spanish espionage over all the creoles of the island. Possibly, the stringent discipline of General Concha may provoke a general rising; but, defeated of extraneous aid, the revolutionists must, in any event, finally succumb.

The next intelligence from Havana we anticipate will throw a flood of light upon this latest and grandest projected filibustering foray. Marcy is still ahead.

The Struggle for Eastern Dominions and German Ascendancy.

Prussia, after playing a cautious and wary game which has puzzled and embarrassed the quid nuncs of the political world, is just now beginning to show her cards. All her hesitation and indecision are resolving themselves into a clear and positive course of action. Whilst the English and French journals have been crowding over the apparent triumph gained over her by the treaty of the 2d of December, she has been turning that check, if check it can be called, to good account. She never had, and has not now any serious intentions of joining the coalition. It suited her purpose to play fast and loose with the allies, until the ends which she had in view were accomplished. Her moves are now so far assured that she can afford to stake boldly and confidently. We accordingly find her throwing aside the mask she has so long worn, and preparing to take a leading part in the struggle in which all Europe will shortly be involved.

The ties of consanguinity which exist between the royal families of Berlin and St. Petersburg have been generally regarded as the springs that have governed Prussian policy since the commencement of the war. This is a narrow view of the subject. Although those relations necessarily exercise some influence over the inclinations and conduct of Frederick William, they would be insufficient to account for his obstinate perseverance in a course said to be opposed to the feelings and the wishes of the great majority of his people. It seems to us that this dissonance of views is greatly exaggerated by foreign journals, and that the Prussian people and their king, whilst differing in the motives that lead to the conclusion, concur in regarding a junction with the allies as incompatible with their interests. The truth is, that whilst ostensibly resisting the influences that have been exercised to drag them into the contest, both Austria and Prussia have been using the present exceptional state of things, to advance their separate interests in Germany, and to secure a preponderance in the confederation of the President than Mr. Greene, of the Boston organ. Now, then, we have to ask, was the course of these journals, as the fagmen of the Kinney expedition, the result of innocent benevolence and stupidity, or were these journals and the Kitchen Cabinet among the initiators of this declared buccannery adventure?

In January, it will be recollected that an interview took place at the State Department, between the Secretary and Col. Kinney. The Colonel was ignorant of any other object in view by the Secretary than the Central American expedition, and when the questions were quietly put, as to the number and character of the vessels to be employed—whether steamers or sailing vessels—the number of those attached to the expedition—its birthplace, so far as ascertained, and the number and kind of arms which were to accompany the expedition—no indication was perceptible that Cuba was to receive the benefit of this varied information. But yet such was the fact, and Col. Kinney, perhaps, did in the end that his movements have become the property of the Secretary of State, however cautiously conducted.

The recent visit of George Law to this city, and his secret consultations with Southern members of Congress, and with Cushing, Forney, and his avoidance of Marcy and of the Washingtonians generally, have given cause for various rumors, none of which are worthy of notice. Law, with his usual shrewdness, saw dangers ahead in Marcy's reply to Col. Kinney. To ascertain how far the government would be likely to interfere in the contemplated enterprise, and to get the advice and opinions of his friends, were the objects of his visit to this city. It is but little known, yet the fact exists, that George Law is as much interested in the success of the Cuban enterprise as the warmest of its advocates, not from the amount to be derived from the sale of his muskets, but upon purely national and American grounds.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE KNOW NOTHING.—We publish to-day, from the Liverpool Journal, a very readable and interesting article on the Know Nothings in America. Our English contemporary says that we have destroyed them by publishing their creed. Not so. The order is a new one, evolved from the debris of our old political parties. It is yet in a state of fusion. When it comes to a crystallization we shall be enabled to estimate the chances of its success. At present, we apprehend that the Know Nothings are as much in ignorance of their national platform for '55 as ourselves. The movements of the Catholicity in Piedmont, Spain and Ireland against the clergy in reference to the control of the church property, as detailed in the article to which we refer, are interesting, and we may add that the Catholicity on this side the Atlantic are equally alive to their interests upon this subject with their brethren in Europe; and a little more so, from the pressure of our more liberal and genial political institutions. Archbishop Hughes is not the Catholic church of the United States; but as one of the hierarchy, grasping at a monopoly of the spoils, he has become a shining mark for the Know Nothings. Charge the account to W. H. Seward, as endorser, if you will; but the Archbishop is still responsible.

We are informed by this Liverpool paper that Mr. Buchanan is a Know Nothing. Pity the fact was not sooner known on this side the Atlantic. It might have resulted in the return of Mr. Buchanan to the Senate. Read the article.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Later from Havana.

ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS—APPROVED DESCENT OF GEN. QUITMAN—INTERESTING EXCITEMENT.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15, 1855.
The steamship Isabel arrived here this morning, from Havana via Key West, having left Havana on the evening of the 10th. The brings advices of the greatest importance.

Great excitement existed at Havana, in consequence of the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers at the opera.

On the 8th inst., Don Roman Pilo, an intimate friend of Gen. Concha's, was arrested, and thirty-five other influential citizens; and on the 9th inst., forty-five others were arrested. Also, Alameda, the rich planter of Trinidad; also, Maiti, of the opera.

A descent of General Quitman upon the island with a force of eight thousand men was very much feared.

There was but little business doing in sugar, the demand for Spain having ceased and purchasers feeling unwilling to pay the stock on hand. The market was slightly depressed. Molasses was active at three and three quarters to four.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

The weather at Key West was pleasant, and there had been no heavy weather in the Gulf for several weeks past, and no disasters had occurred.

The United States steamer Princeton sailed from Key West for Panama on the 10th inst.

The brig Perseverance had run ashore near Key West, but it was expected she would get off unassisted.

Stirring News from Washington.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS—GEN. CONCHA TO TURN FOR THE CONSPIRATORS—MARCY'S DISCOVERIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPEDITION—GEORGE LAW'S MOVEMENTS—RESIGNATION OF MARSH, OWEN AND BELMONT—JOHN COCHRAN'S DOUBT—LETTER FROM BOULE, AC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855.

There remains but little doubt as to the true object of the so-called Central American expedition. If it ever gets abroad, its destination, I believe, is Cuba. Its conception and detail it has had the benefit of Cushing's interested sympathies and advice, as I learn, and that the title of the expedition was given to it to avoid suspicion, while the materials for a vigorous assault upon Cuba might be got together without interruption.

The government here is faithfully advised of the secret movements now actively making headway in New Orleans to join an expedition from the North, and which are already supposed to number three thousand well drilled fighting men. There are seventeen places of meeting in and about the city of New Orleans, that are daily and nightly opened to the cautious enthusiast and his converts. They assume various names, the better for their purpose, as the "Hungarian Club," "Know Nothings," "Central American supporters," and various others, and before persons are admitted the true object of the expedition is made known under oath, and they become enlisted for the Cuban expedition.

You ask, how has this information been got at? I will tell you. Gen. Concha has long suspected certain wealthy traders, Spanish subjects, residing in Cuba, of encouraging an attack upon the island. Their movements have been closely watched, their letters have been intercepted, which have confirmed their guilt in many instances. They were replied to by the Governor, the handwriting and signature imitated; and in this way, before the trick was discovered, Concha was enabled to possess himself of many important particulars, of names of leaders, probable numbers of men relied upon, and amount of means at the disposal of the American filibusters; all of which, but for this discovery, might have remained unknown until after the expedition had entered upon its mission. These facts were, through the Spanish embassy, laid before the President some three or four weeks since, enabling him to give greater attention to the Central American expedition, and at the same time keeping close the important information received. Whilst the expedition of Marcy is in progress, it has been kept purposely from the Cabinet.

In January, it will be recollected that an interview took place at the State Department, between the Secretary and Col. Kinney. The Colonel was ignorant of any other object in view by the Secretary than the Central American expedition, and when the questions were quietly put, as to the number and character of the vessels to be employed—whether steamers or sailing vessels—the number of those attached to the expedition—its birthplace, so far as ascertained, and the number and kind of arms which were to accompany the expedition—no indication was perceptible that Cuba was to receive the benefit of this varied information. But yet such was the fact, and Col. Kinney, perhaps, did in the end that his movements have become the property of the Secretary of State, however cautiously conducted.

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I understand the command of the vessels engaged for this expedition either has been or will be offered to Capt. Alvarado Hunter, who is now in this city. The report so generally circulated that Governor Marcy is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba under any and every circumstance, is without foundation. I have seen a letter from him to a gentleman in New York, of recent date, expressing his desire for Cuba, if it can be obtained without war.

The resignations of Belmont, Owen and Mason have been notified to the government. Belmont does not specify the time when he wishes his resignation to take effect, but promises the government shall hear again from him on the subject.

News from New Providence.

SHIPWRECK—THE CHOLERA AT TURKS' ISLANDS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Courier has advices from Nassau, New Providence, to the 3d. British schooner Gazelle, from Matanzas to St. Jago de Cuba, was wrecked on the rocks at Matanzas, Laguna, during a gale on the 30th December. The master was drowned, and the crew saved with difficulty. The American schooner Rebecca, of Rockland, Me., from New York for Turks' islands, sprung a leak on the 24th, and was abandoned. The passengers and crew were saved by schooner Alfred F. Stone, of Boston.

The brig Appalet, of and for Swanton, from New York, arrived at Nassau, on the 17th January, leaving the brig Turbo, from Rockland, Me., for New York, lost at Ochoabo; a material part of the cargo was saved. The schooner Greyhound, from Santa Cruz for Antwerp, was lost at Foggy Reef, December 27, some material saved. Schooner Light Foot from Boston, for Mobile, arrived at Nassau Jan. 29, leaking. Brig Eagle, from Tabasco for Boston, put into Nassau Jan. 29, for provisions. Ship Thomas Perkins, from Boston for New Orleans, arrived at Nassau Feb. 3, leaking; crew exhausted. 70 per cent salvage has been awarded in the case of the schooner Greyhound. Advices from Turks Island to Jan. 3 state that the cholera had appeared, and carried off forty persons at Salt Cay. The disease had not reached Grand Turk.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1855.

By the steamship Orizaba, from Vera Cruz the 5th inst., we have further Mexican news.

The government troops have defeated General Kahlmerio, and a number of the rebels under his command being captured, were shot.

Santa Anna offered to General La Vega the temporary charge of the government, but he declined the honor.

The government papers report that two thousand insurgents were put to flight in Zacatlan.

Stocks of an earthquake were felt at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico on the 1st inst., and much damage had been done to the public buildings.

The French steamer has arrived at Vera Cruz, and will take home the followers of Count Boule.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Legislature has adjourned. The Governor has approved the prohibitory liquor law, and it will be voted on in June next.

The Grand Council of Know Nothings.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Know Nothings are still in secret convulsion. Nothing is known of their proceedings. Report says their meetings are to be permanently located at Syracuse.

The Southern and Western Mail.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1855.

New Orleans papers of Friday received. They contain no news. Eighteen mails from St. Louis were received here to-night.

J. R. Sargent, Chief Engineer of the Harlem Railroad, arrived here from Washington this morning, and has mysteriously disappeared. He has been ill, and much anxiety is felt by his friends here.

Murder Trial Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15, 1855.

The murder trial of Parks, once convicted at Akron for the murder of Beaton, appointed for to-day, has been postponed till March 8, on account of Defence not being ready.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1855.

Full files of St. Louis papers from January 23 to February 10—being the first received for nearly three weeks—reached us this morning; but we find in them no news of importance not anticipated by telegraph.

Arrival of the Empire City at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1855.

The steamship Empire City from New York via Havana the 9th inst., has arrived here, bringing one day's later intelligence from Havana.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1855.

Our stock market was firm this morning, with sales at the following rates:—Reading and Erie, 100; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Long Island Railroad, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Pennsylvania State River, 80½. Money is easy at 10 per cent.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1855.

Offered, 750 head beef cattle, 300 head sold and 200 driven eastward. Potatoes ranged from \$4 to \$5 25, 4,000 bags offered, and nearly all sold at \$7 to \$8 50 per hundred.

City Politics.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC HARD SHELL COMMITTEE—NO FUSION SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED.

AN adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Hard Shell Committee was held last night, at their rooms, No. 663 Broadway, to select officers for the ensuing year, and do such other business as might come before them. There was quite a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. James Parker presided, and John King and Arthur D. Creighton acted as Secretaries.

On motion of C. Geoffrey Gunther, the Committee proceeded to ballot for permanent officers, with the following result:—

President—James Parker, Fifteenth ward.

Vice Presidents—Chas. H. Smith, Eighteenth ward; James Lawrence, Fifth ward.

Recording Secretary—John King, Twenty-first ward; Arthur D. Creighton, Eighth ward.

Corresponding Secretary—John M. French, Second ward.

Treasurer—Timothy Garlick, Fourth ward.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles L. Merritt, Tenth ward.

On the announcement of the result Mr. Parker spoke substantially as follows:—

I certainly feel highly complimented in the selection which you have made of president of this committee. I am aware that there are many of our number who are competent to fill that position, so far as experience and capacity extend, than myself; but none more warmly and devotedly attached to the cause of freedom, and the principles which we represent and profess. The large and enthusiastic attendance of members here this evening, composed as they are of the young and active portion of the community, and the many expressions of confidence in me, have given me a sense of responsibility which I feel it my duty to accept. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and I shall, in return, exert myself to the best of my abilities to promote the interests of the cause to which we are all attached. (Warm applause, amid which Mr. Parker took his seat.)

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Keen, Charles Graham and William C. Crover, to prepare a report on the national democratic platform.

Mr. CHAS. GRAHAM then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the vote recently cast by the democratic representatives of the State of New York, in the election for United States Senator, is highly satisfactory to the national democracy; and shows conclusively that the national democracy is in the possession of the highest position it maintained at the previous election; and that the recent vote, at the election to the Senate, of that arch traitor to the true cause of freedom, W. H. Seward, is a disgrace to the democracy of the State.

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